



Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your land and my land—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-mused, red and blue and white.
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Gleams all the while—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land and half a world away!
Rivers and blood-red—the stripes forever gleam;
Snow-white and red-white—the good forever gleam
demon;

Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glories of the day, a shadow through the night.

Your Flag and my Flag! To every star and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and flares thrill pipe.
Your Flag and my Flag—a blessing in the sky;
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Old Glory leads our glad salute and replies to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Labor Congress in New York.

Announcement was made at San Antonio by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor that the first Pan-American labor congress, which was scheduled to be held in Panama, will be held in New York city instead. The place of meeting was changed after a conference between the members of the executive committee of the American federation and representatives of the Mexican and Porto Rican labor organizations. Proposal for the change of meeting place will be transmitted to the secretaries of the various organizations in the Central and South American republics holding membership in the congress for their ratification. It is not expected that any objection will be offered to the change of meeting place.

Walsh Protests Backward Step.

Frank P. Walsh, joint chairman of the national war labor board, said in a statement that labor must not be expected to return to the pre-war basis of wages and working hours.

The only hope for a safe, orderly national development, he declared, is in the maintenance of present wage levels and continuous improvements of conditions of labor.

Investigations conducted by the war labor board, Mr. Walsh said, show that the lowest possible wage on which a worker and his family can subsist in health and reasonable comfort is 72½ cents an hour based on the eight-hour day.

Mr. Walsh predicted that there will be no return to the pre-war level of costs of necessities within five years, at least.

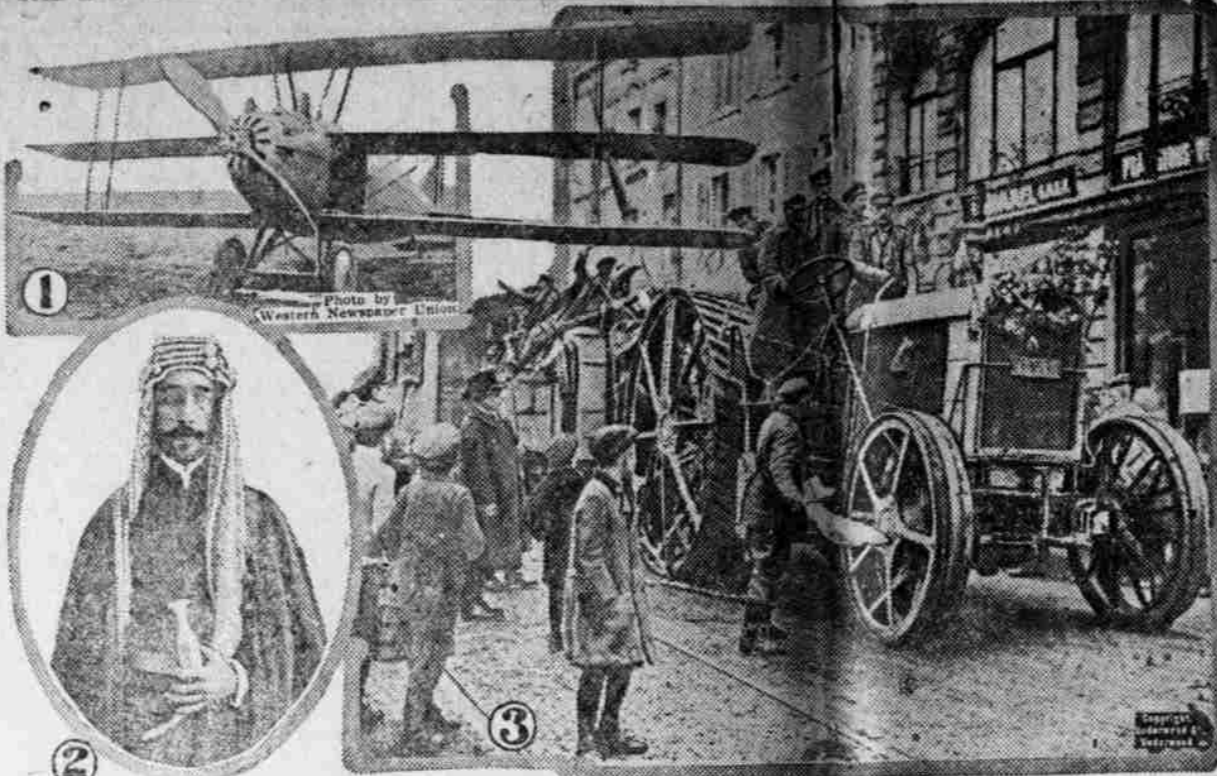
Bronze Workers Vote Strike.

A general strike of 5,000 workers has been voted by the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' union, officials of the organization announced at Brooklyn. They asserted that ten of the largest shops were tied up and that the entire membership of the union would be out by the end of the week.

Solomon Broad, the secretary, asserted that the strike had been precipitated by a refusal of the Employers' association of the Architectural Ironworkers, the Ornamental Bronze and Ironmasters' association and the Iron League Erectors association to meet the union representatives in conference. The strikers demand \$35 a week for finishers and \$27 for helpers.

Fighting Cooley Labor.

Western labor organizations are planning an organized campaign to combat the flooding of Western states with cooley labor from the Orient. Overtures have been made to labor leaders of the coast asking support for the importation of Oriental labor to help relieve the alleged shortage of men. Labor leaders declare there are plenty of workers in the West, but that they are poorly distributed.



1—New Curtiss airplane, fastest in the world, built for the American navy. 2—The Emir Faisal, son of the king of the Hedjaz, who has been in England to present his father's respects to King George. 3—Government troops in Cologne celebrating the order to re-mobilize to combat the Spartacans.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Formal Sessions of the Peace Congress Begun; League of Nations Up First.

MANY PLANS ARE PRESENTED

Americans Carefully Safeguarding the Monroe Doctrine—Poland to Get Help—Armistice Terms Made More Drastic—United States For National Prohibition.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Unless the peace congress, which held its first formal session on Saturday, changes its mind, the world must be satisfied hereafter with such information concerning its deliberations as is contained in the official communiques issued daily. Possibly because of a breach of confidence on the part of some correspondent, the supreme allied council adopted a resolution that the delegates shall not talk outside the peace chamber of the doings of the conference. The hundreds of high-priced journalists gathered in Paris from all parts of the world can devote their time to describing the majesty of the Arc de Triomphe and the allurement of the Paris boulevards. The American and British correspondents formally and energetically protested against this rigid censorship. Later the rule may be relaxed, otherwise the demand for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at" goes by the board.

In the preliminary work of the conference the make-up and procedure of the congress were settled. It was decided that the United States, the British empire, France, Italy and Japan should be represented by five delegates apiece. The British dominions and India besides are represented as follows: Two delegates respectively for Australia, Canada, South Africa and India, including the native states; and one delegate for New Zealand. Brazil has three delegates; Belgium, China, Greece, Poland, Portugal, the Czechoslovak republic, Rumania and Serbia have two delegates apiece; Slav, Montenegro, Cuba, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua and Panama one delegate apiece. The delegates will vote as units.

A great deal of time last week was devoted to consideration of the various plans for the league of nations, the organization of which was the first matter taken up by the peace delegates after they began their formal sessions in accordance with the desire of President Wilson. Many schemes for the league were submitted, those dividing themselves generally into two groups which differ as to the means of making effective the decisions of the league. One holds that the rulings of the society of nations should be backed up by its combined physical forces; the other, that such force will not be necessary. In the examination of the plans it seemed certain that a compromise would not be difficult to reach.

Prodded by the expressed anxiety of the senate, the American delegates carefully examined every scheme submitted to make sure that nothing in them endangered the cherished Monroe doctrine. They appear to be satisfied that this American ideal is not imperiled and that, on the contrary, the league would in effect extend the principle of the Monroe doctrine to the whole world. The senate is not so sure of this, and Senator Borah, who strongly opposed the formation of the league, introduced a resolution which, if passed, would serve notice that the senate will not ratify a treaty the provisions of which conflict with the Monroe doctrine and with the traditional duty of the United States to enforce that principle.

The matter of extending aid to Poland was one of the serious things discussed last week, especially serious because it probably involves the revo-

lution of what the allies shall do in the case of Russia. The American and British delegates were said to have agreed that, while none of their own troops should be sent to help the Poles, the two Polish divisions recruited in the United States should be sent from France through Germany to assist the government set up by the Polish national committee. These troops would co-operate in stemming the tide of bolshevism that is flowing west from Russia, making the new Poland a strong bulwark against that flood of anarchy. The plan is a concession to the ideas of the French, who are convinced that bolshevism cannot or should not be dealt with militarily in Russia by the allies. It also is likely to compel General Pilsudski to come to an agreement with the Polish national committee as represented in Poland by Paderewski.

The Spartacus revolution in Germany—or at least in Berlin—has fizzled out. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were captured and, according to report, killed. The other leaders are under arrest or dispersed and some hundreds of their followers are dead. After a week of terror the police were reinstated and armed, order was restored and business resumed. In some other cities the "Reds" are still in control, but their chance for ultimate success seems to have gone glimmering. For one thing, Hindenburg still has under his command an efficient army of more than a million men, and most of these troops he is holding true to the Ebert government.

This fact about the German army leads to the warning issued by the Central News of London, that a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any time and that the British scheme of demobilization will have to be radically changed—which may also apply to American demobilization. An "unimpeachable authority" is quoted as saying that Great Britain will have to keep an army of occupation on the Rhine for many months, which accords with the opinion of others concerning all the armies of occupation. It may be this note of alarm was caused by the discovery that the Germans were trying to evade some of the terms of the armistice and by the more drastic conditions imposed by Marshal Foch in granting an extension of the armistice. It was reported the marshal even threatened to march directly on Berlin if the Huns didn't fulfill their pledges. It was stated unofficially that the new terms included the following:

First—Restitution upon the Germans for the murder and ill-treatment of allied prisoners.

Second—The machinery and goods stolen by Germany from France and Belgium to be at once given up.

Third—German gold, amounting to more than \$300,000,000, to be moved from Berlin to a safe place, probably Frankfurt, and protected from bolshevism in Germany en route. Certain other property to be surrendered.

Fourth—Germany to give over her shipping of which she is believed to have 4,000,000 tons, to carry food supplies to countries in Europe in need of them.

Fifth—Any U-boats on the stocks to be handed to the allies for their disposal, or to be destroyed, and no more submarines should be built.

Germany is fully justifying all those who refused to believe in her good faith under any circumstances. She is determined not to permit the establishment of an independent Poland because she still proposes to grab enough in the east to make up for her losses on the west, and a Polish state would prevent this. The Germans are said to be supplying arms to the bolsheviks who are ravaging parts of Poland, and there was heavy fighting last week between the German troops and the Poles near Kalmar. It was reported that Hindenburg himself would lead the German army against Poland.

The worldwide activities of the bolsheviks took in Argentina, Uruguay and Peru, where there were desperate strikes accompanied by bloody fighting engineered by bolshevik agents. They plotted at Petro Russia 4,000,000 gulden to be used for a coup d'état and for other demonstrations planned for February 23. In this plot the Ger-

man radicals were co-operating with Wyncoop, the Dutch socialist leader.

Because of dissension over Italy's territorial claims the cabinet resigned and Premier Orlando was commissioned to form a new one. Several members were bitterly opposed to Foreign Minister Sonnino in his demands that Italy be given the whole of the Dalmatian coast, holding with President Wilson that part of that territory should justly be given to the Jugo-Slav state.

Little Luxemburg also had her crisis last week. After a republic had been proclaimed, and suppressed within a few hours by the French military authorities, Grand Duchess Marie abdicated and was succeeded by the eldest of her sisters, Princess Charlotte. Marie had lost the favor of her people because, though she protested against the passage of the German armies through the principality, she afterward entertained high German personages.

Speaking of high personages, there are some queer reports coming from the refuge of the former kaiser in Holland. It is declared he is bordering on insanity, talking almost incessantly and incoherently and wandering about at night. It is also said that his health is falling rapidly. The Germans, who supported Wilhelm until he turned out to be a loser, are now heaping abuse on him and the German commission appointed to determine his responsibility for the war has recommended that he be brought to trial, declaring that marginal notes in the kaiser's handwriting on papers in the foreign office prove him to have been one of the chief war makers. This venomous course of the Germans certainly is superfluous, for the allied governments will see to it that Wilhelm and others get the punishment they so richly deserve.

The desperate need of the liberated peoples of central Europe for food will be relieved as soon as possible. Urged by President Wilson, the American house of representatives appropriated \$100,000,000 for this purpose, and it is understood the other allied nations will do their part. The money is not to be spent for food for the Germans, but much of the relief will go to the peoples formerly under the rule of the Emperor of Austria. The British army in Italy did a graceful thing the other day when they sent several trainloads of food to starving Vienna in recognition of the decent way in which the Austrians had treated British prisoners of war. Hungary, which has been made a republic under the presidency of Count Karolyi, is appealing to the allies for its share of help, as well as against being deprived of any of its territory by the surrounding new nations.

Turkey came to the front with the report that the Turks had finally surrendered Medina, the holy city of the Mohammedans, to the king of the Hedjaz. This capitulation was included in the terms of the armistice, but was delayed by the long isolation of the garrison. The disposition of Constantinople also was brought under renewed discussion by the submission of the claims of Greece to the peace delegates in Paris. The general belief was that the city would be placed under international control rather than turned over to the Greeks.

The United States went dry last week, national prohibition "going over the top" when Nebraska ratified the constitutional amendment, being the thirty-sixth state to take that action. The amendment goes into effect one year hence, but as the war measure passed by congress establishes country-wide prohibition on July 1 the dry era will really date from that day. The leaders of the prohibition party naturally are joyous over the triumph of the cause for which they struggled through so many years, and they now have a vision of a boozeless world. They have established headquarters in many foreign cities and say they are making great headway. The United States is the first great nation to adopt prohibition, for the Russian ban was only on vodka, and that has been lifted by the bolshevik government.

THE HABIT OF SAVING

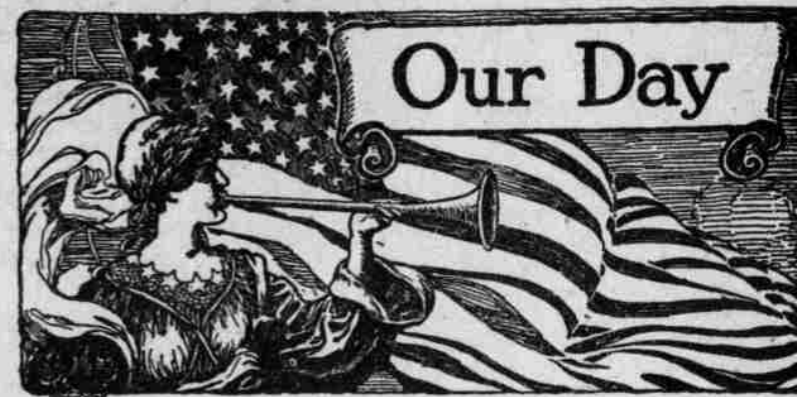
Having money is a matter of habit. Think of the things you spend money for, and you'll find you could save ten per cent of your wages, if you desired to. It isn't going without things you really need, but watching where you've been wasting. The habit of saving nickels and dimes in a Bank Account becomes automatic in a month or so, and you'll find it more fun than spending money. Say what you please about money, having it does give one the glad-to-be-alive feeling—for you can work better and enjoy life in a way you'll never know until you save.

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by Wilbur D Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

The banner breaks in glory on the breeze,
The trumpets sing from all their brazen throats
A chorused chant of thrilling harmonies,
The drumbeats throb amid the ringing notes—
An echo, but a growing echo; yes,
An echo that is flung from hill to plain,
An echo that shall never grow the less,
Born from the chord that was not struck in vain.

The diapason of the booming guns
Blends with the shriller sounding of the cheers—
Ah, this had been foreheard by those great ones
Who planned the structure in the former years,
Who dreamed and dared, and gave of wealth and life
That this great nation-song should never cease,
Who blent the surging song of somber strife
With all the after croons of honored peace!

And so today the southland and the north
Clasp hands with their blood-brothered east and west
And in the mighty song their lips send forth
The fullness of our faith is all expressed.
And deeper than the very deepest chord
Are the foundations laid in days agone
When men for hearth and home and manhood warred—
The truths our nation has been builded on.

And higher than the farthest reach of song
That quivers in the bosom of the sky
There flames the flag of faith above the throng—
The flag whose plan and purpose cannot die.
The flag of promise floats from sea to sea,
The bugles shout in answer to the drum
And send a sense of strength to you and me
From days that were, and are, and are to come!



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

"Made In Europe" No Longer!

Merchants and consumers the country over are quickly picking up the slogan "Made In America."

They see in it more money for America, and that means for themselves.

Friends, learn not only to do without costly imported goods, but to demand home-made goods entirely. It'll pay you. Join the movement now!